

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1886.

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Corset Covers of Diamond Hill cambric, perfect in finish and fit, at 25c. Corset Covers, richly trimmed with embroidery, at 50c. Corset Covers, elaborately trimmed with Torchon lace and embroidery, perfect in fit and finish, over 20 different styles to select from, at \$1.00 to 5.00.

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Pointed yoke of three rows of inserting and four clusters of tucks, trimmed with embroidery, at 75c. Night Gowns, Hubbard style, point yoke, entirely tucked with wide and narrow tucks, trimmed with embroidered ruffle, French sleeves, fine quality and very cheap at \$1.00.

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MANUFACTURING CAPACITY 60,000 POUNDS PER DAY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Manufactured Ice.

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FOOTS AND SHOES,

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ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

Gladstone Again Appeals to His Mid-Iothian Constituents for Return to Parliament.

Shall Ireland be Governed by Coercion or Shall She be Allowed to Manage Her Own Affairs?

The Most Momentous and the Simplest Question in English Politics to be Voted Only by the People.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

LONDON, June 13.—Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the voters of Mid-Iothian: "GENTLEMEN.—In consequence of the defeat of the bill for better government in Ireland, the ministry advised and her majesty was pleased to sanction the dissolution of parliament for a decision by the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. Only a sense of the gravity of this issue induces me, at the period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth and with this view to solicit for the fifth time the honor of your confidence. At the last election I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that government would have received a warm, extensive support from within the Liberal party during the present session, and would have left parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordinary legislation with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the late cabinet in such a course of policy. On the 26th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government. The earl of Carnarvon wrote refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come. The only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts, and was doomed to certain disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than coercion ought to be sought for and to be found. Therefore I viewed without regret the fall of the late cabinet, and when summoned by her majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, with the fullest explanations to those whose aid I sought as colleagues. I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland domestic legislation, maintain honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed and the work was at once put in hand. You then it is that the affairs of Ireland, NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME, have thrust aside every other subject and adjourned our hopes of useful progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order it forces itself into the van. The late cabinet thought right in giving it that place, whereas we thought wrong in the manner of treating it. It was our duty on taking the government, if we did not adopt their methods, TO PROPOSE ANOTHER. Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs? To debate in this address this and that detail of the late defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue and would be as futile as to discuss the halting, stumbling, ever shifting, and ever vanishing projects of the intermediate class, which have proceeded from seeming Liberals. There are TWO CLEAR, POSITIVE, INTELLIGIBLE PLANS before the world. There is a plan of Lord Salisbury. His plan is that Ireland should, under well-considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which time he assures Ireland will be fit to cope with any government in the way of local government on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her. I leave this Tory project to speak for itself in its unadorned simplicity, and I turn to the proposed policy of the government. Our opponents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders, have assumed the name of Unionists. deny, then, the title to it. In intention, in deed, we are all Unionists alike, but their Union is its present shape is a paper Union obtained by force and fraud, never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not Unionists, but paper Unionists. The true Unionist is to be tested by the sentiments of human beings united. Tried by this rule we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782. Enfranchise Ireland, gentlemen; ask, through her lawful representatives, for a revival of her domestic legislation, not as an innovating, but as a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that centralization of parliaments has been DIVISION OF PEOPLES, but she recognizes the fact that the union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot, ought not, to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislation in a form directed of the prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests, and better adapted than settlement of 1782 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs. She has not repelled but welcomed stipulations for protection of minority. To give provisions we have given, and shall give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn the attempts

so singularly made to impart to the controversy a venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take a warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast and other places in the North. Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The cessation of the united empire, great additions to its strength; The stoppage of heavy and constantly denigrating waste of the public treasury. Agra extinction of ignominious feuds in Ireland, and that development of her resources which experience shows to be the natural consequence of free orderly government.

The redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world. Lastly, the restoration of parliament to its dignity, efficiency and regular progress of the business of the country.

Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, "How shall Ireland be governed?" There is another question behind it, involved in it, "How are England and Scotland to be governed?" You know how, for the last six years especially, the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded and your imperial parliament indirectly disabled. This happened while Nationalists were but a small minority but now they approach ninety and are entitled to say "we are speaking the views of the Irish nation." It is impossible to deal with this subject by half measures. They are strong in numbers, strong in British support, which brought 153 members to vote for their county. But right, gentlemen, we have done our part, the rest remains for you, electors of the country. May you be enabled to see through and cast away all delusions, refuse the evil and choose the good. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

AUSTRALIA FOR GLADSTONE. MELBOURNE, June 13.—At a meeting to-day of 800 citizens of Melbourne, Sir Bryan O'Leighon, presiding, resolutions were unanimously passed thanking Gladstone for the wise and generous policy for removing the unhappy differences with Ireland, deploring the adverse vote of the house of commons, and trusting that the vote would speedily be reversed by the coming elections. IMPOSSIBLE TO RESIST. LONDON, June 13.—In his election manifesto Trevelyan says: "Universal experience shows that if we give Ireland a separate parliament and independent executive, at the same time compelling her to pay into the British treasury several million pounds yearly, its certain result will be separation, a movement which it will be impossible to resist."

TWO CANDIDATES. LONDON, June 13.—Chamberlain will preside at the inaugural meeting of the National Radical Union at Birmingham Thursday. Wilfred Blunt has announced to the National League of Liverpool, that he is no longer a Conservative, that he will support home rule to the utmost of his ability. AN ADDRESS. LONDON, June 13.—Joseph Arch and Joseph Leicester, Liberal members of the house of commons, on behalf of the labor element in the house, have signed a manifesto addressed to the "Sons of Toil and Artisans of England."

The document denounces the unholy alliance between the Tory foes, Whigs and so-called Radical seceders, and implores the workmen to support Gladstone and those Conservatives who are not in favor of coercion. The adherents of Joseph Chamberlain and the marquis of Hartington have each a different plan, says the document, and if they are returned to power they will jointly attempt to legislate for Ireland, the result of which will be pandemonium.

Havana Weekly Market. HAVANA, June 13.—Sugar.—Owing to the unfavorable news from abroad the market during the week has been weak, neither buyers nor holders showing any disposition to operate. The sales are consequently unimportant, prices nominal. The same conditions exist at our ports. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 31,000 boxes, 80,000 bags, 20,500 hogsheads. Receipts of week: 2500 boxes, 84,000 bags and 1900 hogsheads. Exports during the week: 1250 boxes, 55,000 bags, including 11,500 to the United States, 1050 hogsheads.

Molasses sugar, regular to good, polarizing 154@20 gold per quintal. Muscovado sugar, fair to good, refined, polarizing 85@90 degrees, 162@187. Centrifugal sugars, polarizing 92@96 degrees, 225@260. Bacon, \$12 gold per cwt. Butter, superior American, 28 gold per quintal. Flour, 11 gold per barrel for American. Jerked beef, 87 gold per quintal. Ham, American sugar-cured, \$15 per quintal for Northern; \$20 25 for Southern. Lard, in kegs, \$11 gold per quintal; in tins, \$12 75. Empty hogsheads, \$4, gold. Lumber quiet and nominal. White navy beans, \$1.25, gold, per quintal. Hoops firm; long shaved, \$45, gold, per 1000. Freight from per hogshead on sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, \$2.50@2.75, gold; from ports on north side (outside ports) for the United States, \$2.75@3. Spanish gold, 187@187. Exchange quiet but firm.

Russia's Opportunity. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—It is expected that the Bulgarian assembly will shortly proclaim a union with Rumania. The ports will not attempt to prevent it, although Turkish troops are being massed on the Rumanian frontier. The sole danger arises from the possibility of Russia insisting that the ports forbear enact the treaty of Berlin, failing in which, Russia herself will take action in the matter.

Be Cautious, Ails. LASCELLAS, June 13.—The British consul at Sofia has been instructed by the government to advise Alexander to act with moderation.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES."

"A Record of Many Lives and Unwritten History of Many More."

The Sunday Night Services at the Opera-house by Rev. J. Morgan Wells.

A stirring Appeal to Young Men to be Ransomers of Good Fruit and Builders of Fair Structures.

As is generally known to the public, the First Baptist church has for some time past been alternating their services in their church building and the opera-house. The First Baptist church building in its interior appointments is as handsome and comfortable, or possibly more so, than any other of our church edifices; but such has been the success of the new pastor, Rev. J. Morgan Wells, in attracting a very large congregation as to necessitate the use of the opera-house for most of the Sunday services, more room being thereby secured.

Last night the entire lower floor of the theater was completely filled by the congregation, and many were in the balcony circle above. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock the services began. A well-selected choir was in attendance and rendered a number of hymns in an acceptable manner. Mr. Wells read the 21st chapter of St. Mark, and after prayer took for his text a portion of the 13th verse of the chapter mentioned.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES." Said Mr. Wells: "These three words speak volumes; they are the record of many lives and unwritten history of many more, for many a man's career may be circumscribed by these three words, 'nothing but leaves.' They are an index to the lives of men in their youth, in their manhood and in their old age. They will not only accompany through life, but form the fittest epitaph for such men in death, and there will be seen upon your grave-stones the sad words, 'nothing but leaves.' But by God's grace you can resolve upon something better than this for your future friends may write upon your tomb high words of commendation, but truth will look beneath and see your life as it really was."

The withering of the fig tree appears to be used here in order to represent the condition of the Jewish nation, as pretensions of bearing fruit, filled with beautiful foliage yet barren. This was very true of the Jewish nation then; they were godlike and peaceful, yet Jesus found in them nothing but leaves, and He who wept over Jerusalem because of its sin and impenitent heart would have laid the axe to the root of the tree and lay it to the ground. "How oft would I have gathered you as a hen gathers her chickens, but ye would not."

Mr. Wells described the nature of the fig tree in bearing its fruit first and then its rich foliage. The presumption was easily had that when the

FIG-TREE WHICH CHRIST CURSED was found with abundant leaves that beneath there should have been ripening fruit, and the time was near for gathering. So the Savior being hungry thought he might find a few figs; when he got there found the tree a living falsehood, so false in appearance, yet so barren indeed.

Herein we find a practical lesson full of suggestions. We first note: Our capabilities: When we speak of capabilities we mean what a man can do. Every man has looked up in his existence a power that only himself can unlock. And that power, when properly directed, can accomplish wonders. Of course all men are not equal in ability; some have five, two and one talent each. If I am successful in life it must result of my making proper use of my ability. Shakespeare was a man of capabilities; John Milton was brilliant; Oliver Cromwell was a man of force. And so, God has created you with a capacity, but He is not going to develop it for you. He has put that into your keeping. Aaron Burr was capable of almost anything, yet he misused his abilities.

What is it true of Edgar A. Poe and Tom Marshall of Kentucky. What is it man is not capable of? One single man is very insignificant in power, but the one man may start something that will cause others to unite their efforts. Look at that shoemaker, William Carey, in England; he conceived that he ought to preach to the heathen. Some one person starts the grand secular enterprises of life, and they gather power as they move. We receive credit, not only for what our capabilities actually accomplish, but for uniting others in some grand work. More started telegraph; others joined him.

To day, my friends, young and old, you have the capabilities for doing good in this community. It matters not in what sphere, for there are as many spheres as people. The question is: "Will you do it?" Who are to be the men and women of influence here? Those who hide their power behind diffidence? No! No! You have talents; don't bury them, but use them! You have a light, don't hide it under a bushel. You are a tree, be fruitful, not one bearing "nothing but leaves."

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Nothing but leaves! This fig tree had the natural soil, warm sunshine and everything conducive to bearing fruit; the leaves were rich and heavy, but there was no fruit.

Our opportunities: Capabilities without opportunity of development would not be valuable. You may conceive of a child perfectly isolated till twenty-one years old, and what it would become. There is no excuse, however, to-day, the opportunities abound on all sides for doing good. The field of usefulness is open to a 1000 avenues, and the work is at your door. The capacity is yours, the opportunity is yours; have you the will to be fruitful as a Christian? The young around you are to be influenced by

some one, why not you? And now. One of the mottoes at Delphos was: "Know thy Opportunity."

Now is the time; the same opportunity is never presented twice.

Picture a young man with capabilities doing as good whatever. He grows old with no good work following him. He spends his time, dwells his capacity, and at the close has only a wasted life; a blighted flower, a blasted immortality. This epitaph, "Nothing but leaves." When he is dead nobody is the worse off. Live so that you shall be remembered for what you have done. You may have trials, but happiness is not the end of life; character is; the joy comes afterwards. Mr. Wells drew a touching picture of a young man's downward course when he takes to drinking; he has sought but

A WASTED LIFE, and leaves none to mourn him! Nothing but leaves! the spirit grieves over years of wasted life. Over years of promise unfulfilled. And years from years of state. Nothing but leaves! nothing but leaves!

Oh, who shall thus the Master meet And bring him wither'd leaves? Ah, who shall it at the dexter's feet Before the awful judgment seat. Lay down your sins, a living sacrifice. Nothing but leaves! nothing but leaves!

"Let me live, is my life's prayer, so that I may be remembered by what I have done, and that I may be considered to have been of benefit to the community in which I live, and this consciousness will sweeten the pillow of death for me."

We may be as that faded bird, the Phoenix, when it rises from its funeral pyre, and when with us immortality shall yield from the ashes of such a character of beauty, and we shall go before Him who searches all hearts. He will not bid us with nothing but leaves.

At the close of the sermon, the beautiful hymn, "Nothing but Leaves" was sung in a touching manner. The benediction was then pronounced and the immense congregation dispersed.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

St. Louis, Mo., June 13.—St. Louis 2, Pittsburg 0.

Louisville, Ky., June 13.—Louisville 4, Cincinnati 2.

Grand Boxing Match.

New York, June 13.—Arrangements were made to-day for the meeting of John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell on the Polo grounds, July 5. They will box each in three minute rounds. Patrick Sheedy, Sullivan's manager, made contracts for seating accommodations of 50,000 people.

Heavy Rain and Wind.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—The Daily News' Vinton, Ill., special says: At 2 o'clock this afternoon this city was visited by the severest wind and rain storm ever known here for years. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a perfect gale, doing much damage. The tin roof of the Masonic hall was rolled up and thrown into the street. The front of another building was blown down. Throughout the town trees were tossed off and dwellings injured. A large barn on C. P. Wright's farm was completely demolished, and it is believed that much property in the country is destroyed. Growing wheat is badly injured.

Riot Act Read.

SLIGO, June 13.—The rioting was originated by the Catholics who were angry because somebody had destroyed the rails surrounding the bishop's house. They gathered in thousands and attacked the houses of Protestants, and molested and booed many persons. Windows of every house in which it was known a Protestant dwelt were smashed. The County club house, the Constitutional club, the Methodist manse, the residence of the Congregational minister and several chapels were attacked and wrecked. The Orangemen made no attempt to retaliate. The mayor, a Nationalist, and several Catholic magistrates penetrated to the front of the mob and tried to appease the rioters, but without avail. The riot act was then read and the soldiers ordered to clear the streets with fixed bayonets. A general stampede ensued, during which sixteen rioters were arrested.

Bloody Socialists.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—At a conference of socialist delegates to-day it was resolved to continue the agitation in favor of universal suffrage and to commence a general strike when workmen gained sufficient strength. It was also decided to hold a monster demonstration on August 15, the date of the national fete. If the government prohibits this demonstration a general strike will be declared on the following day. The meeting adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the socialists of Decaturville, the Hague, London, Germany and Chicago.

Iron and Steel Men.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 13.—The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers adjourned daily last night, after instructions to the local committee to stand by the \$3 per ton scale. The following officers were chosen: President, William Weir, Pittsburgh; secretary, William Martin, Pittsburgh; treasurer, James Penny, Pittsburgh.

Another Victim.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Little Johnny Durkin, who a few days ago was horribly burned in the Canal street tenement-house fire, by which his mother and seven others were cremated, died to-day. In addition to his other injuries, he had been nearly scalped by falling timbers and was scorched internally.

The Mob.

SLIGO, June 13.—The residence of a leading Orangeman was burned last night by a mob. The military, it is charged, shot some of the rioters. Sixty police have been drafted. The town has been quiet to-day.

Celebrated the Event.

MADRID, June 13.—The queen regent presided to-day at the first cabinet council since her accession. To celebrate the event she commuted the sentences of certain classes of prisoners.